DAILY COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE, 24 FIFTH AVENUE.

G. D. BRIGHAM, ... Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY THE ATLANTIC

LOCAL NOTICES.

Dinner to Whom Dinner is Due.

Spectacles.

Cancer and Scrofula.

Dancing Academy and Gymnasium.

Hagood's Camphor for Cattle Distemper.

Salt for Fishermen.

Carriage Axles.

Cure for Piles.

Notice.

Notice.

Notice

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1869.

Meeting of Republican State Central Committee.

HARRISBURG, January 23, 1869.

The Union Republican State Central Committee will meet at Harrisburg, on Thursday, the fourth day of February next, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of fixing the time and place for holding the next State Convention, and for the transaction of any other appropriate business.

A full attendance is earnestly asked.

GEORGE A. GROW,
Chairman of Committee.
J. B. MCPHERSON, } Secretaries.
J. K. MOORE,

The insurrection in Cuba is drawing near to the gates of Havana, and even within the city disturbances have occurred—all of which goes to show that the revolutionary sentiment exists all over the island, and only needs an opportunity to manifest itself. One dispatches this morning are interesting.

The resolution reported to the Senate by Senator DIXON, of Missouri, as the unanimous expression of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, against granting further railroad subsidies, not pledged by existing laws, is a deadly blow to the lobby. It is the immediate effect of the firm stand taken by Gen. GRANT, and the support the people everywhere are giving him. In a certain sense, Gen. GRANT'S administration has been for some time inaugurated.

The creation of the cooler is directed by a report of the brief debate in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, on the resolution to suspend the publication of public documents and abolish the posters and bill-stickers. If anything were needed to open the eyes of the people to the trivial manner in which grave questions are treated by their representatives, and—if this debate is to be taken as criterion—the boldness of that body, the world certainly do it. The amendment offered by Mr. STANTON, to abolish the English alphabet, was simply for style of ridiculing the public demand for economy.

The reception given to the Hon. JOHN SCOTT, U. S. Senator elect, in Washington, on Thursday, was by Hon. DANIEL J. MORRELL, of the Seventeenth Congressional district, Pennsylvania, and not Senator WILLIAM, as printed. Senator CAMERON presided, and Speaker COLFAX sat upon the right of Mr. SCOTT. All the Pennsylvania Republican members of the Fortieth Congress were present, and Mr. TOWNSEND, member elect from the Seventh district, also the Hon. LEWIS HALL and a few friends from Mr. SCOTT'S home. Mr. SCOTT arrived home in Huntingdon on Saturday evening, when he was serenaded by his fellow citizens, and he returned thanks for the compliment in a brief speech, which is referred to in our special from Huntingdon.

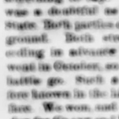
No secret feeling has been created in Washington by the attempt to frustrate the incoming administration, by filling the offices with persons nominated to the Senate by ANDREW JOHNSON, in the interest of rings and cliques, that one hundred and sixteen Republican members of the House of Representatives have sent in a request to the Senate to make no more confirmations, except where there are vacancies, before the fourth of March. This is understood to refer especially to the nomination of ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, for whose confirmation Senator CONKLING is making desperate exertions. The well known character of CUMMINGS sufficiently explains the reasons. The attempt will fail.

The Washington correspondent argues that the decision of the Supreme Court in the legal-tender cases, that Congress has the power to make paper money a legal tender in payment of debts, is a decision in favor of the constitutionality of the act making greenbacks a legal tender in payment of debts.

When claims of this description come to be considered, Pennsylvania will have something to say. Unlike Vermont, this was a doubtful as well as the Keystone State. She'll get her claim this for the battle ground. Both states accordingly, conceding in advance that as Pennsylvania went in October, so would the November battle go. Such a contest was never before known in the history of political warfare. We won, and our victory decided the day for Grant and Peace. But Pennsylvania claims to special "rewards." She simply did her duty—but if "rewards" are to be talked about, we simply claim that Pennsylvania shall be considered according to the value of her services.

The Western advocates of Free Trade argue that a tariff has a direct tendency to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. They endeavor to illustrate this in a hundred ways, but one battle of their illustrations are borrowed from England. When our attention is confined to England, we find that instead of benefiting the poor classes from trade, as conducted by the government of Great Britain, imposes the severest restrictions upon the poor. Land and property of all descriptions is gradually absorbed by the few. This is the view the Edinburgh take of the subject. Protective laws, combinations and trade societies are all based upon the theory that something must be done to check the accumulation of immense estates by the few, to the detriment of the mass. We do not believe this case. We simply allude to it to show that the illustrations by free trade journals in this country are precisely the illustrations used by those Englishmen who favor protection. In all probability, were the great estates of England confiscated to-day, no law that could be devised would prevent the recurrence of the evil in the course of four or five generations.

It is said that an opposition has been formed to resist the confirmation of persons for the Revenue Mission and Commerce for the Revenue Department, between the friends of ADAMS and the Johnsonites—including the Copperhead Senators from Kentucky and Delaware—a coalition has been entered into. It is a queer mixture, the Whisky Ring—who perceive in the patriot Commerce the very man they want—selling conglomerate. Commerce leads the Corporators and Democracy for Several, all interested in frustrating Grover in these offices. It will be perceived that this is a strong team. On a motion in Executive session to reconsider Commerce to the Committee, which would have been allowed to him, the vote stood as follows:



Notwithstanding the strength of the coalition and the Ring, it is believed that the confirmation of Dennis and Commerce will be prevented. Few nearly successful Senate Caucus was on Friday in having Commerce confirmed may be inferred from the answer of a Western to-noted in the inquiry why the executive session of the Senate adjourned so early that day. "We adjourned because we were afraid to trust ourselves in session any longer." Mr. CAMERON made an unsuccessful attempt on Saturday to get the Senate to go into executive session, but failed by one vote.

It is reported that a "deal" is being made up at Harrisburg whereby the leading offices will be apportioned among the different States now engaged in the business, and those who control the patronage of the Government can throw the burden of the expenses of carrying on the election and in doing so will have reference first to honesty and capacity, not frowning that there will be any reason for going outside of the Republican organization. The business of "running" Cabinets, judging from what we know of its character and intentions is not likely to be successful, nor will the Republican masses look favorably on any attempt to trade in the offices or embarrass General Grant by combinations of any kind. The Harrisburg "deals," revealed, may contain some good names, but might not be bad selections in the end, but the order of things is not in accordance with the sentiment of the working Republicans, who will be delighted with nothing so much as to see Gen. GRANT crush not only the rebs, but every element in general. That he can be relied on to do this, we are encouraged to believe not only from private information, but by the following extract from a letter to the *Boston Radical*, giving an account of an interview between the President and several leading Pennsylvania Republicans:

> [illegible] Grant [illegible] that it is [illegible] of the Republican party [illegible] to the end that [illegible] of Banks to suppress [illegible] the field of Vicksburg, is singularly [illegible] in its statements. The simple facts are these: The President, Secretary Stanton, Halleck and Grant all agreed that the armies of Grant and Banks should be combined, the more effectually to operate against Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Banks was the senior officer. For that reason, when the armies were combined, the command would necessarily have devolved upon Banks. On the 30 of April, 1863, Halleck telegraphed to Grant, "We want to meet desired, and your attention is again called to this object, is, that your forces and those of General Banks shall be brought into co-operation as early as possible. If the enemy get up to cooperate with Vicksburg, cannot you get troops down to help him on Port Hudson?" On the 13th, after Grant had captured Grand Gulf and Port Gibson, Halleck telegraphed him as follows: "If you can dispose of yourself and Banks should be united between Vicksburg and Port Hudson, so as to attack those places separately with the combined forces. The same thing has been urged on Banks." On the 15th of May, Grant telegraphed to Halleck, from Jackson, Miss., as follows: "I sent a special messenger to Banks, giving him the substance of the information I had, and asking him to join me at this point with 10,000 men. I have not heard from him yet. On the 16th of June Halleck telegraphed to General Banks as follows: "If practicable, it is desirable that you should join the operations against Vicksburg with your command. Port Hudson can be left to Gen. Grant's forces." On the 20th, Halleck telegraphed to Grant as follows: "As soon as communication with General Banks is re-established, I think it will be advisable for him to move with his command to Vicksburg, and report to you in person. You will then be able to give him such instructions. If possible send him [illegible] Banks

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

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OF

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New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

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Allegheny City Park Improvement

7 PER CENT BONDS, AT PAR.

Water Rents 6 Per Cent. Exhemption Bonds at 90.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Saturday Evening, Jan. 23, 1869.

Our trade continues in a healthy condition, and comfortably easy to strong borrowers, whose proper token precedence at home rates. But the demand of paper for banks are generally willing to discount, especially if the applicants are known. We do not hear of any complaint and considerable inquiry for good paper.

The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending Saturday, January 23, 1869:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Monday		
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		
Saturday		
Total		

United States securities have been steadily and firm during the day, although business was a restricted scale. This strength is in accordance with the firmness of trade in London, and the prospective adoption of a resolution in Congress making the principal and interest payable in coin. The further fact has established more confidence among our bankers, notwithstanding the fourth failure brought against the market. The investment demand has been largely increased from country sources, representing more particularly the working classes. The Tribune notices a more active demand for the small bonds of the 1862 issue for shipment to Europe, and that orders have been taken all the small bonds in the market. Small bonds of the new issue continue scarce, commanding one-half per cent premium over large bonds, which are quite plenty. Nothing is doing on the continent demand for all classes continues active, several large lots of registered stock were placed to-day, the purchasers being interested and Stock Exchange.

The railway stock market in New York to-day was quite steady and firm, with some intervals of inactiveness. The chief features are in those stocks connected with the operations of the Erie ring, which are the Erie, Hudson, Fort Wayne, Michigan Southern, Chicago and Rock Island, the latter advancing higher than it has been for years. New York Central made some advancing points, but in better buying by the general public, and the Western stocks, in which is reserved by the Court for a future time. The New York Independent remarks that New York Central Railroad shares have been the chief point of attraction. The dealings in New York Central have been very heavy and the rise small. The prices rested at 130½ on Friday, and rose to 131¾ on Tuesday, 132 on Wednesday, 132¾ on Thursday, and 133 on Friday, a net gain of 2½ for the week. Its dividend will not be declared for a couple of months, and as the dividends are equal to 8 dollars a share, it would require the price to stand 8, which will be a very low figure indeed, to represent a fair investment value.

Fort Wayne was steady at 100½, with continued heavy sales at 100½, seller 30, which are supposed to be stock that has been purchased for the account of the Erie ring, and not, deliverable after it will have taken place.

The following table, made up from the latest returns received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Agents Building, No. 20 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

	Jan. 18.	Jan. 19.	Jan. 20.	Jan. 21.	Jan. 22.
N. Y. Central					
Erie					
Hudson River					
Reading					
Michigan Southern					
Illinois Central					
Cleveland and Pittsburgh					
Chicago and Rock Island					
Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne					
Chicago and Alton					
Chicago and Alton preferred					
Cleveland and Toledo					
Ohio and Mississippi					
Ohio and Mississippi certificates					
Terre Haute					
Terre Haute preferred					
Quicksilver					
Quicksilver preferred					
Canton Co.					
Pacific Mail					
Western Union Telegraph					
Adams Express					
United States Express					
Wells, Fargo & Co.					
Canada Southern					
Cumberland Coal					
New York Central scrip					
Gold					
U. S. 6's, 1881					
U. S. 5-20's, 1862					
U. S. 5-20's, 1864					
U. S. 5-20's, 1865					
U. S. 5-20's, July, 1865					
U. S. 5-20's, 1867					
U. S. 5-20's, 1868					
U. S. 10-40's					

One of our esteemed exchanges remarks that a present one seems to be distinguished for a development of giants in the manipulation of railroad franchises. Commodore Vanderbilt inaugurated the scheme of controlling the Harlem and Hudson, after exhausting a million of his to absorb Central. Mr. Gould, only anxious to manage Erie, has come short of his ambition to absorb one-fifth of 5,000 miles of railway. Another competitor has appeared in the arena, whose operations, if carried out, will even eclipse the others. His operations are chiefly confined to the competition and consolidation of the Southwestern railroads, and his rich connections with the great Eastern lines are to secure a transit of the products of the Southwest without the handling, by the multiplication of New England, involving a loss of five or six thousand miles of different connecting routes.

We refer to Mr. Douglas Flint, who has given our attention to the resources and advantages of nearly all the railroads in the country, and how intelligent questions have placed him the hands of capitalists seven of the most profitable railroads in the United States. He has been over 10,000 of the 30,000 miles of railway in the United States to investigate their financial condition and general management. He is commended as a man of the utmost integrity, and we wish him success.

James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 20 Fourth avenue, (Agents Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Boards every day while in session, is prepared to execute orders at the regular rates of commission, and to give the regular rates as the same terms as the New York brokers. Investments, Gold and other stocks purchased for customers on one margin.

Silver.

The Register says that notwithstanding the firmness of the metal market, there is a manifest uneasiness among bullion. We are inclined to regard rates slightly stiffer. There are some inquiries, but few sales for shipment. There are in a manufactured, but buyers are cautious as to the views of bullion. The bullion has increased in their stocks at the close of the year, are now preparing for the spring market, if the small amount of money offered will be no obstacles to an agreement upon rates, nor is a slight advance for mint from, but no concessions in figures. We quote:

Bars	
Mexican dollars	

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

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CITY MATTERS.

PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN.

Fourth Annual Examination—Report of the Examining Committee.

The fourth annual examination of the Pittsburgh School of Design for Women, was held last Saturday in the presence of a large number of our prominent citizens and those interested in the success of the institution. The school is now located in the third story of the handsome new block on the south west corner of Wood and Sixth streets, occupying four rooms, which are admirably adapted for the purpose to which they are applied. The classes numbering twenty-eight pupils are under the charge of Esther K. Bagbaud, Principal. The various branches are under charge of the following persons: H. K. Bacon, Teacher of Mechanical Drawing; Annie Johnston, Teacher of Drawing; George Bobel, Teacher of Landscape in Oil; Trevor Mellroy, Teacher of Figure in Oil; Dr. James King, Lecturer on Artistic Anatomy.

The Pittsburgh School of Design for Women has now been in existence but a little over four years. Those who will examine the productions of the pupils will scarcely credit this statement. Beginning with drawing and shading from casts of geometrical forms, the pupil is led step by step through the elementary stages of proportion and perspective, until at last they are able to reproduce faithful representations of the human figure, or any object of nature requiring an intimate knowledge of the principles of form, light, shade, projection and perspective. The range of study embraces nothing in the nature from the outline of the angriest leaf to the proportions of the human figure, and the expression of the face, from the arc or a leaf in outline there combine with all the delicate stems traced faithfully, shaded in such a manner as give you the impression that you are looking at a plaster cast, still another is thrown up from the sheet by a well managed shadow. Architectural ornaments are drawn, so freely and firmly, that in looking at the pattern and the work of the student, you cannot confound and confound the drawing with the model. There are two drawings of the bust of Hercules, done with the "stump" and chalk, which cannot fail to attract the observation of the visitor who examines the specimens of work. One of these, in particular, is executed in crayon—the shadows are so deep as to seem as if they were actually cut out of the paper, and the high and prominent lights on the figure are so delicately blended with the shadows that the drawing appears to project positively from the surface. The examination of the specimens of work executed by the pupils, and the interest manifested by the pupils, and the interest manifested by the pupils, and the interest manifested